

NASHVILLE PARTHENON AIA-NASHVILLE SOCIETY





Coloring Book

by the Archaeological Institute of America-Nashville Society



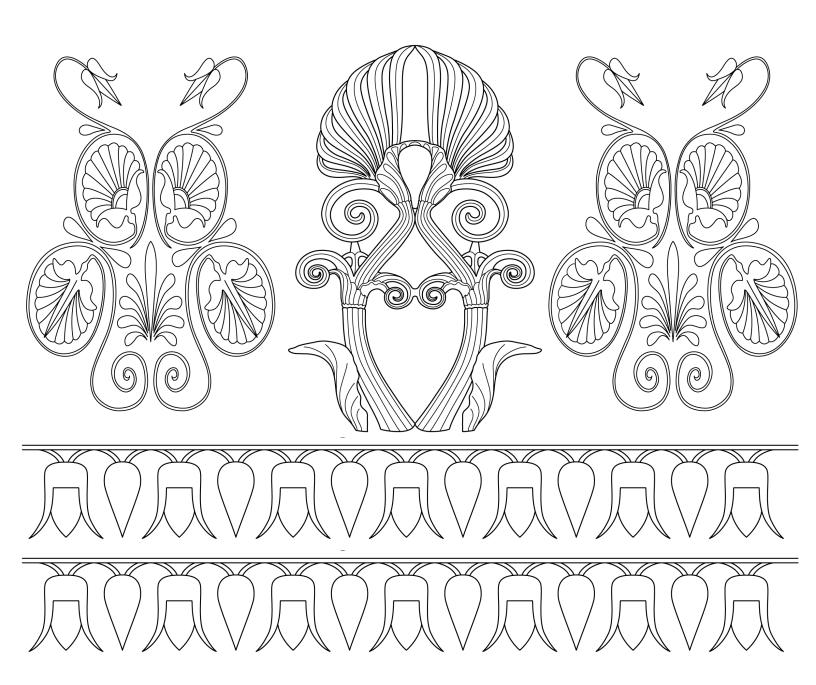


The West Pediment sculptures tell the story of a contest between Greek gods Athena and Poseidon to become the patron god of Athens. Poseidon, god of the seas, gifted the Athenians a salt water stream representing control of the seas. Athena, goddess of wisdom, warfare, crafts, and weaving, gifted the first olive tree, representing wisdom and industry. Athena won the contest, and legend says her first olive tree still stands on the Acropolis in Greece today.





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Architectural features on the Parthenon ranged from large masonry blocks to ornate floral moldings.

The center decoration here is a drawing of the marble acroteria crowning the top of the Parthenon pediments. The acroteria were over nine feet tall!





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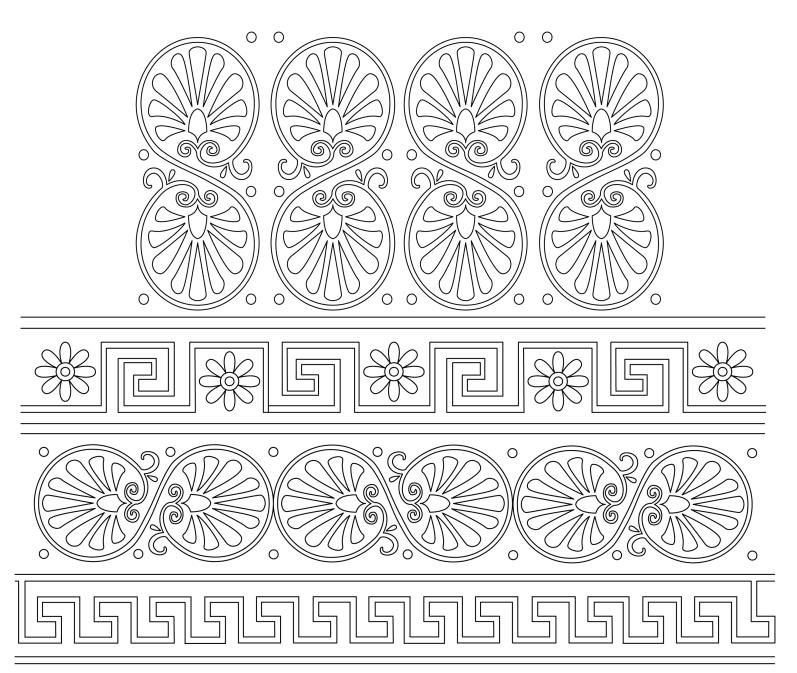


The East Pediment sculptures tell the story of how Athena, goddess of wisdom, warfare, crafts, and weaving, became one of the 12 Olympian gods. Zeus swallowed the goddess Metis when she was pregnant with Athena. Athena kept growing inside Zeus until bursting from his head! After she was born fully-grown complete with weapons and armor, Nike, goddess of victory, crowned Athena with a wreath.





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Architectural features on the Parthenon ranged from carved sculptural figures to intricate painted details. For its over 8,900 marble roof tiles, the Parthenon had 130 decorative antefixes in the shape of palmettes along the edge of the roof. One popular motif was the Greek key, or meander, which had a never-ending, interlocking pattern. This pattern decorated the top of all four exterior walls, measuring 228 feet long by 101 feet wide.

